

REGIONAL BUSINESS MODEL FOR SUBSCRIPTION COMPUTING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Technical Field:

The present invention relates generally to an improved data processing system, and in particular to a method and apparatus for processing data. Still more particularly, the present invention provides a method, apparatus, and computer implemented instructions for providing services to clients on a subscription basis.

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2. Description of Related Art:

Subscription computing or information technology (IT) outsourcing is a business in which the provider provides a basic IT infrastructure (hardware, networking, system software, personal productivity software) together with services (installation, moves and changes, backup, anti-virus, software installation) and support, for a fee. This business model is advantageous to the customer because it assures access to current technology, eases cash flow, increases service levels, and limits the customer's need to invest in IT skills. The business model is advantageous to the provider because it permits the constituent components and services to be optimized for delivery together. For example, the computer equipment provided may be optimized to make support services less expensive to provide.

Current providers of subscription computing provide these IT services on a regional basis. Some of the services, especially those requiring physical interaction with the customer's equipment, are provided from regional offices. Service guarantees of response time require that service personnel be located physically close to the customer's

premises. Although some providers support portable computers, their services typically do not extend to mobile users operating outside their region of support. Their model of geographic support for mobile users is either to provide service or to limit service depending on the location of the user.

- 5 This model is neither advantageous to the user nor to the provider. The user has limited service coverage or perhaps no service coverage, when operating outside the region served by the provider. The provider may not be able to charge the user for services if that user does not have access to services, and the determination of whether or not to charge the user cannot be made easily because the user may move in and out of
- 10 regions in which certain services are unavailable.

 Therefore, it would be advantageous to have an improved method, apparatus, and computer implemented instructions for providing services on a regional and subscription basis.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention provides for a method, apparatus, and computer
implemented instructions for managing services in a data processing system. A request is
received for a service from a client. A location of the client is identified in response to
receiving the request. Based on the location of the client, a determination is made as to
whether the service is to be provided. If the service is provided, the client is billed for the
10 service based on the location of the client.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

10 **Figure 1** is a diagram of a network data processing system in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating processing of billing events in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

15 **Figures 4A-4B** are diagrams of database entries in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a flowchart of a process used for processing a request for a service in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

20 **Figure 6** is a flowchart of a process used for generating a billing entry for a service in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 7 is a flowchart of a process used for generating a charge in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 8 is a flowchart of a process used for determining whether to provide a service in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention recognizes that the constituent services of subscription
 5 computing differ in the sensitivity of their provision cost to distance between the service
 provision site and the user's location. Some services are substantially insensitive to this
 distance. For example, a user's access to a personalized portal that provides self-help and
 account administration services is not strongly sensitive to distance because Internet
 access charges are typically insensitive to the distance between the browser and the
 10 server, and the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is substantially insensitive to that
 component of message latency that is distance-sensitive. For many actions, this service is
 more sensitive to the available bandwidth than it is to message latency. However, some
 services are more sensitive to the distance between the service provision site and the
 user's location. For example, a remote console takeover, in which a service provider can
 15 remotely manipulate the graphical user interface (GUI) seen by the user, is sensitive to
 latency and thus to distance. Services that exchange large numbers of short messages are
 latency-sensitive. Perhaps the most distance-sensitive service is on-site support, which
 requires technicians to travel from the service provision site to the user's location.

In the depicted examples, differential sensitivity of subscription computing
 20 services to a location is used to identify charges for services provided to customers. One
 factor taken into account is latency of data transfer. With data transmission, new packets
 cannot be sent before prior packets arrive at their destination and have been
 acknowledged, within certain limits.

Accordingly, the present invention disclosed herein concerns a differential
 25 charging and service quality provision model for subscription computing, charges and
 service quality being explicitly a function of the distance between the current user's

location and the service provision site. These charges may be a continuous function of distance or may be quantized into regions, progressively further from the service provider. As a user roams further away from the service provision site services are still provided, but with longer latency and higher cost. Those services that are not

5 latency-sensitive do not contribute to an increased cost of service provision, while those that are, do. This increased cost of service provision is reflected in the charging model.

It may be the case that certain services, such as on-site support, are not practical for a service provider to provide that service, beyond a certain distance. This may be because, for example, work rules limit the distance that a technician can travel. The
10 service provider then has several options with respect to this service if the user is in a distant region. The service can simply be made unavailable. The provider may require that the user travel to an intermediate site, thus sharing the time and cost of travel with the user. Additionally, the provider may have made partnership agreements with a
15 neighboring service provider in a manner similar to that of cellular telephone service providers, except that only those services that are distance-sensitive need be provided by the local provider and those that are not continue to be provided by the home provider.

With reference now to the Figures and in particular to **Figure 1**, a diagram of a network data processing system is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Network data processing system **100** is an example of a system in
20 which the present invention may be provided. In this example, customer premises **102** includes local area network (LAN) **104** to which personal computers (PCs) **106**, **108**, and **110** are connected. Interaction with Internet **112** is provided through gateway **114**. Notebook **116** is a mobile computing system connected to Internet **112**. In this example, notebook **116**, PC **106**, PC **108**, and PC **100** are data processing systems supported
25 through a subscription computing service provided through service provider premises **118**.

In this example, service provider premises 118 includes servers 120, 122, and 124, which provide selected services to these data processing systems. Some of these services may include, for example, a user help portal, remote automatic diagnosis, and help desk services. A user help portal may be provided to help users to obtain information on various applications. Remote automatic diagnosis services may be provided for initial trouble-shooting. Help desk services may involve human operators at service provider premises 118 providing live help through chat rooms or other messaging systems. Other services that may be provided include, for example, backup services, anti-virus services, and remote software installation services. Additionally, based on requests received by these servers, on-site services may be initiated and confirmed.

Servers 120, 122, and 124 are connected to backend services, such as those provided by account management server 126 and billing server 128 through local area network (LAN) 130. Account management server 126 manages accounts for various customers using account database 132. Billing services for billing customers are provided by billing server 128. In these examples, a customer account is associated only with a single user. Billing database 134 is used by billing server 128 to track and bill for services by servers 120, 122, and 124. The management and billing for services provided to customer premises 102 are provided through these backend services. These backend services may be implemented within one or more servers. Additionally, other backend services not shown may be provided.

In these examples, PC 106, PC 108, PC 110, and gateway 114 are located on customer premises 102 and do not normally move from place to place. The services and billing for these services are static because the locations do not change. These services may change in response to a change in subscription. Notebook 116, however, will change locations. The services provided to notebook 116 may change depending on the location of notebook 116 even though the subscription to services has not changed. Some

services, such as on-site service, may be unavailable depending on the location of notebook 116. Other services may always be available, but the charges for these services may change depending on the location on notebook 116.

5 The present invention provides a business model of regional charging for the provision of subscription computing services. The present invention provides a mechanism for a user to have access to a full portfolio of subscription computing services regardless of the current location of the user with the service provider being compensated for the increased cost of providing distance-sensitive services.

10 Referring to **Figure 2**, a block diagram of a data processing system that may be implemented as a server, such as server 120, server 122, or server 124 in **Figure 1**, is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Additionally, backend services, such as account management 126 and billing 128, may be implemented in data processing system 200.

15 Data processing system 200 may be a symmetric multiprocessor (SMP) system including a plurality of processors 202 and 204 connected to system bus 206. Alternatively, a single processor system may be employed. Also connected to system bus 206 is memory controller/cache 208, which provides an interface to local memory 209. I/O bus bridge 210 is connected to system bus 206 and provides an interface to I/O bus 212. Memory controller/cache 208 and I/O bus bridge 210 may be integrated as depicted.

20 Peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus bridge 214 connected to I/O bus 212 provides an interface to PCI local bus 216. A number of modems may be connected to PCI local bus 216. Typical PCI bus implementations will support four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors. Communications links to personal computers 108-110 in **Figure 1** may be provided through modem 218 and network adapter 220 connected to 25 PCI local bus 216 through add-in boards.

Additional PCI bus bridges 222 and 224 provide interfaces for additional PCI

local buses **226** and **228**, from which additional modems or network adapters may be supported. In this manner, data processing system **200** allows connections to multiple network computers. A memory-mapped graphics adapter **230** and hard disk **232** may also be connected to I/O bus **212** as depicted, either directly or indirectly.

5 Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware depicted in **Figure 2** may vary. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, also may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention.

10 The data processing system depicted in **Figure 2** may be, for example, an IBM e-Server pSeries system, a product of International Business Machines Corporation in Armonk, New York, running the Advanced Interactive Executive (AIX) operating system or LINUX operating system.

Turning next to **Figure 3**, a diagram illustrating processing of billing events is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Server **120**, server **122**, server **124**, account management server **126**, and billing server **128** communicate using local area network **130** by sending messages. In the depicted examples in **Figure 3**, event message **300** is sent from server **120** to account management server **126**. Billing event message **302** is sent from server **122** to billing server **128**.
15 Additionally, query message **304** and response message **306** are sent between account management server **126** and billing server **128**.
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In this example, event message **300** is intended to represent a message from server **120** containing location information for a mobile unit, such as notebook **116** in **Figure 1**. This location information may be derived in several ways. For example, the location
25 information may be supplied by the user of notebook **116**. Alternatively, this information may be accessed from location determination hardware in notebook **116**. This hardware

may be, for example, global positioning system (GPS) hardware. The location information also may be inferred from the area code of the telephone connection that is being used by notebook 116 via a caller identification feature. Account management server 126 stores the current location of the user of notebook 116 into account database 132.

Billing event message 302 is a message received from the service currently implemented on server 122 to billing server 128 to indicate that the service is being used by the user of notebook 116. Billing server 128 retains this information for subsequent billing. Upon receipt of billing event message 302 billing server 128 originates query message 304 to account management server 126, querying account database 114 for the customer record associated with the user of notebook 116. This record is retrieved from account database 132 by account management server 126 and returned in response 306 to billing server 128. Thus, billing server 128 can be made aware of the current user location at the time that billing event 302 is received from server 122.

Billing server 128 then uses this current location information, together with the billing event message 302, to make an entry into billing database 134. This entry records that fact that a specific service was in use by a specific customer from a specific location. Server 122 originates another billing event message at a later time indicating that use of the service has terminated, and billing server 128 makes a second entry into billing database 134 to record the duration of use of the service.

The mechanism described above permits billing server 128 to retain information about which services have been used from which locations. Logic within billing server 128 can analyze this information with respect to region definitions, also stored in billing database 134, that associate locations with regions. A further set of database entries in billing database 134 associate a specific charge with a specific service and a specific region, so that charging can be accomplished sensitive to both the service and the user

location when the service is used.

With reference now to **Figures 4A-4B**, diagrams of database entries are depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In **Figure 4A**, entry **400** is an example of an entry that may be found in billing database **134** in **Figure 1**. In this example, entry **400** includes user **402**, service **404**, duration **406**, location **408**, and charge **410**. User **402**, service **404**, duration **406**, and location **408** are used to generate charge **410** using billing services provided by billing server **128** in **Figure 1**. In **Figure 4B**, entry **412** is an example of an entry that may be found in account database **132** in **Figure 1**. Entry **412** includes user **414** and location **416** in these examples. This entry is used by account management server **126** in **Figure 1** to manage users and accounts.

Turning next to **Figure 5**, a flowchart of a process used for processing a request for a service is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 5** may be implemented in an account management server, such as account management server **126** in **Figure 1**. This process is used to determine whether a service can be provided to a user at a particular client location.

The process begins by receiving a request for service from a client (step **500**). The request may be received from a client, such as notebook **116** in **Figure 1**. Next, a client location is identified (step **502**). The client location may be identified from the request itself or through other mechanisms, such as caller identification information received when a call is initiated to establish a communications link. A determination is made as to whether service is available at the client location (step **504**). Some services may be unavailable depending on the particular client location. For example, if a mobile unit moves outside of certain regions, on-site service may be unavailable. If service is available at the client location, the request is processed (step **506**) with the process terminating thereafter. In these examples, the request is processed through a server, such

as server 120, server 122, or server 124 in **Figure 1**. If service is not available at the client location, a message indicating that service is unavailable is returned to the client (step 508) and the process terminates.

With reference now to **Figure 6**, a flowchart of a process used for generating a billing entry for a service is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 6** may be implemented in a billing server, such as billing server 128 in **Figure 1**.

The process begins by receiving a billing event message indicating the beginning of a service (step 600). Next, a client location is identified (step 602). An entry is then generated recording the used service (step 604). A billing event message is received in which the billing event indicates that the use of the service has ended (step 606). Then, a charge for the service is based on the service and location (step 608). A billing entry based on the charge is generated (step 610) and the process terminates.

Turning next to **Figure 7**, a flowchart of a process used for generating a charge is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 7** may be implemented in a billing server, such as billing server 128 in **Figure 1**.

The process begins by identifying a rate for a location (step 700). The rate may be a flat fee for a service or a fee based on a per unit of time use. Next, the rate is applied to the use of the service (step 702) with the process terminating thereafter. If the rate is a per unit of time use, the rate is multiplied by the amount of time used for the service. The result forms a charge, which may be placed into charge 410 in **Figure 4** for use in billing the customer.

With reference now to **Figure 8**, a flowchart of a process used for determining whether to provide a service is depicted in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The process illustrated in **Figure 8** may be implemented in a

billing server, such as billing server 128 in **Figure 1**. This process may be initiated in cases in which the charges are increased based on the location of a client. With the increased rates, a concern may be present as to whether the client is credit worthy and should be provided the service at this particular location.

5 The process begins by sending a query to a credit service for a client (step 800). The credit service, may be, for example, a credit company or some other financial institution. The query may include a potential or estimated charge for the service. Next, a response to the query is received (step 802). Then, credit with the requested service is analyzed (step 804) with the process terminating thereafter. This analysis is used to
10 determine whether to provide the service to the client at this particular location.

 Thus, the present invention provides an improved method, apparatus, and computer implemented instructions for subscription services in which a client may change locations. The mechanism of the present invention allows for differential billing based on the location of the client. In particular, the location of the client may affect the
15 cost of providing services to the client. Different factors taken into account include available bandwidth, latency of data transfer, and whether services, such as on-site services, can be provided at the client location. In this manner, mobile clients may be provided with services outside of the customer premises with the service provided being able to differentially charge for these services. For example, an on-site service may be
20 provided at one rate on the customer premises, but at another rate off the customer premises. The service provider may contract with other on-site service providers or have reciprocal agreements to expand the geographic area in which this type of service may be provided.

 It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the
25 context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in

the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media, such as a floppy disk, a hard disk drive, a RAM,

- 5 CD-ROMs, DVD-ROMs, and transmission-type media, such as digital and analog communications links, wired or wireless communications links using transmission forms, such as, for example, radio frequency and light wave transmissions. The computer readable media may take the form of coded formats that are decoded for actual use in a particular data processing system.

- 10 The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, and is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, although the network data processing system in **Figure 1** illustrates the Internet and a LAN, the mechanism of the present
- 15 invention may include types of networks in addition to or in place of these, such as an intranet or a wide area network (WAN). The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.